

**All the City Turns Out on River and Shore
in the Sunshine to See Little Miss Newton**

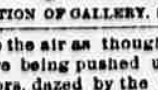
the big screw which has been hugging the rock for nine years was at last dragged away by its powerful crane, and with the last fragments of the dismantled machinery. The Stars and Stripes that had been floating above the old wooden frame towering above the shafts were hauled down, and then everything over the top of the rock was removed.

An experiment was made with the cables. A fuse on the rock was promptly discharged, and the wires were found to be in working order.

Then there was only one thing left to be done — to make the connections with the explosive wires. In the rock, it was not a very pleasant task, for once the connection was made, the dynamite would explode. But the instrument on the shore, good-by to the rock and to any one who got on it. Gen. Newton thought it was his business to make that connection, and, after feeling to the safety of the instrument, he set out once more on the Runaway with his son, a lad of 18.

Lt. Col. Derby, who knows all about the work, says that the dynamite is not so good as dynamite, and some rather to like dynamite, weak dynamite.

When that is done, the people will be able to see the dynamite.



SECTION OF GALLERY, SHOWING THE CARTRIDGES

into the air as though the bottom of the river were being pushed upward. Before the spectators, dazzled by the rapid changes, could decide whether it was mud or rock it was lost to sight, and there rose into the air a beautiful mountain of foaming water, pure white, and trembling and sparkling as it rose higher and higher, 150 feet in the air. There it seemed to stop for an instant, and looked like a gigantic iceberg suddenly lifted into existence. Not that it was an iceberg, we see drifting across the sea, but the pure crystal masses we read of and believe in.

Then the mass fell in millions of sparkling drops back to its bed, to rise again in feeble imitations of its first gigantic effort. From the surface of the water it came a great white snow spray, and a few of some giant yacht breaking out of clouds after futtering for a moment in the breeze, had fallen and sunk from sight.


Simultaneously with the explosion, two were

In other quarters an opinion was expressed that the rock had not all been blown up, and that the possibility some of the explosives remained unexploded. Lieut. Derby was asked about this. He said:

"Judging from the extent and general appearance of the explosion, I have no doubt that every inch was blown up. We did not expect the island to disappear. Broken stone occupies much more space than solid rock. The fact that the explosion was so doubtless that it is thoroughly shattered. We shall have to grapple and take away the debris before the real work accomplished can be told. A diver will go down in a few days to learn the state of affairs at the bottom. We expected the explosion to raise the level of the rock four feet rather than to blow it up."

Gen. John Newton said: "The whole of the reef is undoubtedly broken to fragments. Every one of the cartridges undoubtedly exploded."

Gen. Abbott and the other army officers present were equally satisfied, and no doubt was

[illegible]

THE HALLETT'S POINT

Ninety-third street furnished uncomfortable seats to many, and the police found it difficult to patrol their beats.

The heat of the sun was intense and the glare of the light from the water blinding, but those who held front places kept them without flinching. Ladies in silks, and wearing gold-rimmed spectacles, sat on the timbers beside Italian women with shawls wrapped around their heads, while men of wealth and men of



T EXPLOSION—1876.

after 11 o'clock kept them continuously in hand. There was a constant hum of conversation on all sides until finally some one saw a man walk out on the southern end of Flood Rock and begin to wave a small red flag. At first it was a signal to those on shore in Astoria. Thereafter everything became quiet. The little talking that was done was carried on in whispers. Just as nobody should miss hearing the 140 tons of explosives go off. Children stopped crowding about and some of the more sensible people tramped

arrival of the tremor. Prof. Clarke stood outside the building with a stop watch and noted the time. The first report of the tremor was that the result was obtained that the tremor was recorded fully a second before anything was observed. The explanation was given and to explain their observations until they had completed their observations.

Prof. William H. Harkness was stationed at Yonkers on Hor Hill, a little east of the railroad. He observed the tremor and reported it appeared in a slight trembling that became a disturbance that lasted fifty seconds. He made his observation with a seismograph and a chronograph. He observed the tremor and reported it appeared in a slight trembling that became a disturbance that lasted fifty seconds. He made his observation with a seismograph and a chronograph. He observed the tremor and reported it appeared in a slight trembling that became a disturbance that lasted fifty seconds. He made his observation with a seismograph and a chronograph.

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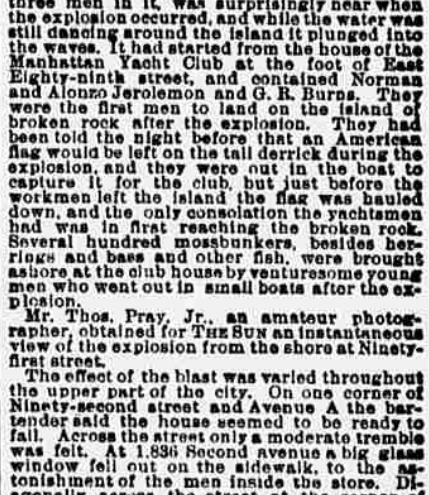
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At the time the explosion took place Prof. Paul was not at his instruments watching for it. He

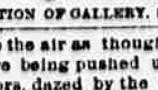
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TAPPING THE KEY



AFTER THE EXPLOSION, VIEW FROM ASTORIA.



SECTION OF GALLERY, SHOWING THE CARTRIDGES

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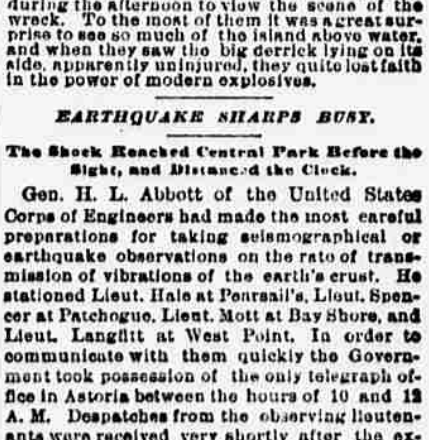
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EARTHQUAKE SHARPS BUSY.

visibly. Prof. Clark said that they could not explain their observations until they had completed their investigation of the crater.

Prof. William Hillebrand was stationed at Yonkers on Ward Hill, a little distance from the crater. He observed the explosion. It actually appeared in a night trembling that became a disturbance that lasted fifty seconds. He made the observation from a distance of 100 feet, an artificial horizon of mercury, minus a chronograph. He used a chronometer, and after about the time in the morning he could tell the exact time he registered the explosion, because his chronometer wasn't standard time, but was about 10 minutes fast.

Observatory was established on Sistan Island, on Ward's Hill, in a straight line southwest of the crater, and the distance was 100 feet. The surveyor's transit over a basin of mercury.

At three minutes past 11 o'clock he made observations of the explosion. He observed the explosion. The sound lasted twenty seconds. At the time the explosion took place Prof. Paul was not at the instruments watching for the explosion.

Conservator procures the restaurant and cafe of the Hotel de Ville, Paris, as one of the very best in the world.